The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. NO. 32.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance	$2 00
Six months	1 00
Three months	50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares	2 25	3 00	4 50
	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One square, or less	$3 00	$6 00	$10 00
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Three squares	7 00	12 00	20 00
Four squares	9 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column	20 00	35 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year	$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices	$2 50
Auditors' Notices	2 00
Estray, or other short Notices	1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc., are also increased.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from December 2d, 1863, to December 6th, 1864, inclusive;

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amount drawn from Co. Treasurer on orders,	6080 80
G. G. Tate, (Steward,) for sundries detailed in his account	238 80
	$6319 60

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

By expenditures for use of farm, marked File F.

Sundry persons for smithing,	No. 1 to 3,	71 56
" for locust posts, rails, lumber,	4 & 5,	66 08
" manure, plaster, &c.,	6 & 7,	17 87
" labor on farm,	8 & 9,	27 38
Perry Harris, for one farm sled,	10,	33 00
J. C. Blymyer, for 10 bushels rye,	11,	13 50
David McGarvey, for school tax, (1863,)	12,	15 55
Wm. Piper, for farm labor, (in part,)	13,	271 87
		$516 81

By expenditures for provisions, marked File P.

Sund persons for 10,222½ lbs. beef,	$459 62	14 to 27	
" 3,854½ lbs. pork,	282 95		
D. Mausberger, for 5½ bus. wheat,	8 40		
T. H. Huling, for 2 beef cattle,	38 00		788 97
Sund persons for 10 bus wheat,	$15 00	28 to 31 in	
" 400 lbs. flour	14 62		29 62
" 120½ bus. corn,		32&33,	109 92
			$928 51

By expenditures for merchandise, marked File M.

A. B. Cunningham & Co., for mer.,	No. 1 to 4,	640 87
Wm. A. Fraker, " "	5 to 7,	51 01
Etnier, Foust & Co., " "	8 to 10	26 40
P. M. Bare, " "	11 & 12,	184 26
W. H. Brewster, " "	13 & 14,	59 67
Sundry persons, " "	15 to 20,	111 60
		$1073 81

By expenditures for out door paupers. File O. D.

Relief afforded to 9 cases, continuous throughout the entire year.	No. 1 to 9,	618 00
Relief afforded in 16 cases, constant and occasional, avr. ab. 16 w. to each case,	10 to 23,	310 24
James Fleming, keeping 1 pau. 62 days, $77 50		
" " costs in above case, 2 50		80 00
Temporary relief afforded in numerous cases, without regard to time,	26 to 49,	282 28
Funeral expenses, coffins, shrouds, attendance, &c., in numerous cases,	50 to 70,	121 07
Sund physicians for medicines and attendance upon out door pau. in sun. cases,	71 to 76,	84 00
Sund. physicians for medicines and attendance per certain townships by agreement, viz: Porter, Henderson, Shirley, Carbon, and West,	77 to 81,	146 83
Mifflin co alms house for boarding W Keys,	82,	43 50
		$1715 92

By expenditures for Removals. File R.

By sund justices of the peace for issuing orders of relief, &c.,	1 to 7.	16 05
Sundry constables, and others, for removing paupers to House and elsewhere,	8 to 13,	26 30
		$42 35

Miscellaneous and Incidental. File I.

By sun persons for pub annual reports,	1 to 3,	90 00
" " " 23 tons coal,	4 to 5,	89 12
Adam Bryan, shoemaking, repairing,	6 to 10,	35 57
Ephraim Doyle, coffins, &c.,	11 & 12,	26 00
Directors for sundry out door services,	13 to 20,	129 75
Columbia Insurance Co. for insurance,	21 & 22,	30 40
Asher Drake, wood and cutting,	23 & 24,	49 40
James Speer, three coal stoves,	25,	31 00
Lucy McGarvey, house labor (in part)	26,	40 00
Sundry persons, miscellaneous,	27 to 38,	89 79
		$611 99

Salaries.

By S. J. Hackedorn for serv. as Director,	3 mos	28 20
James Henderson, " "	10 "	84 00
R. E. Stitt, " "	7 "	61 00
John Logan, " "	12 "	148 80
Henry Davis, " "	2 "	24 00
Henry A. Mark, " "	2 "	19 20
Dr. Robert Baird, as attending physician	1 year	150 00
Henry Brewster, as clerk,	1 "	50 00
A. W. Benedict, Esq., counsel,	1 "	20 00
		$578 80
By G. G. Tate, steward, for sundries detailed in his account,		$51 41
Total,		$6319 60

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

300 bushels wheat, 50 bushels rye, 1000 bushels corn, (ears,) 250 bushels oats, 600 bushels potatoes, 25 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 12 bushels beets, 25 bushels turnips, 10 bushels parsnips, 3 bushels cloverseed, 19 tons hay, 10 loads corn fodder, (4 horse,) about 3,000 heads cabbage, out of which, in part, was made 2,000 lbs. sourkrout, 2,000 lbs. pork, broom corn sufficient to make 55 brooms. 150 chickens.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN HOUSE.

10 sheets, 72 shirts, 40 pairs pantaloons, 44 dresses, 43 chemise, 20 aprons, 34 pairs stockings and socks, 25 comforts, 20 towels, 10 pairs drawers, 22 sacks, 10 sun bonnets, 10 vests, 12 pillow cases, 8 bolster do., 14 caps, 5 pairs boy's pants, 6 boy's roundabouts, 8 quilted skirts.

STOCK ON HAND.

4 work horses, 8 milch cows, 1 bull, 10 stock hogs, small, 2 plantation wagons, 1 spring two horse do., 1 buggy, 1 plantation cart, 1 hand do., 5 sets horse gears and harness, 4 plows, 2 double shovel do., 1 single shovel do., 1 three horse cultivator, 1 hay rake, 1 thrashing machine, and fixtures, 1 wind mill, 1 set patent hay ladders, 300 bushels wheat, 25 bushels rye, 1500 bushels corn, (ears,) 100 bushels oats, 500 bushels potatoes, 10 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 10 bushels beets, 25 bushels turnips, 10 bushels parsnips, 3 bushels cloverseed, 10 tons hay, 10 loads corn fodder, 1000 heads cabbage, 2000 lbs sourcrout, 2000 lbs pork, 1500 lbs bacon, 3500 lbs beef, broom corn on hand, 450 lbs hog's lard, 100 chickens.

MONTHLY TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &C., DURING THE YEAR

1864.

	Admitted	Discharged	Elopements	Births	Deaths	Children Bound	Remaining each month. Men	Women	Children	Total	Nativity. American	Foreign
Inmates in House December 1st 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of the inmates in House on December 1st, 1864, 1 is colored, 11 insane, and 2 idiotic.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor House orders since last statement, the sum of $5,920 26, of which amount the sum of $129 94 was expended on accounts of the year 1863, making total expenditures of 1864, (so far as paid,) amount to the sum of $5,790 32—leaving balance outstanding for year 1864, to wit, $290 48.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 11th day of January, A. D., 1865,

H. L. McCARTHY,
ABRM. HARNISH,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, } Auditors.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

G. G. TATE, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from December 2, 1863, to December 6th, 1864, inclusive;

DR.

To amt. drawn from co. treasury at sundry times	$612 61
Cash received for one horse sold,	150 00
" " from J Swan for keeping 3 children	25 00
" " " sund persons for potatoes sold,	18 25
" " " " " butter "	7 80
" " " " " stone coal "	13 00
" " " " " hauling, "	5 25
" " " " " hides "	5 00
" " " sundry persons,	[illegible]
Bal of order retained in Jno Morris small pox case	10 00
	$851 41

CR.

By sundry expenditures for use of House, as per monthly statements, numbered from 1 to 12, viz:

Statement No. 1. December 1863.

By cash paid expenses to Lewistown,	$ 5 75
Travelling expenses seeing after paupers,	5 40
Relief afforded to wayfaring pauper,	1 00
Postage stamps,	2 40
Cash paid miscellaneous,	4 00
	18 55

Statement No. 2. January 1864.

By rail road fare, &c., removing sundry paupers,	8 00
Traveling expenses seeing after paupers	8 00
Relief to way faring paupers,	2 12
Miscellaneous,	88
	$19 00

Statement No. 3. February, 1864.

By cash paid A. Carothers, for one horse,	100 00
" Travelling expences,	4 65
" Postage stamps,	1 50
Expences looking after the Russell family,	5 75
Relief to way faring pauper,	75
Miscellaneous,	3 07
	$125 72

Statement No. 4. March.

By traveling expenses seeing after paupers.	6 50
Expenses going to Warriorsmark. Small pox case,	5 67
Relief afforded to wayfaring paupers,	1 45
Cash paid freight on coal, &c.,	10 10
Miscellaneous,	1 80
	$24 52

Statement No. 5. April.

By travelling expences seeing after paupers,	6 60
Cash paid sheriff of Mifflin county,	3 50
Relief afforded sundry wayfaring paupers,	7 00
Postage stamps from P. Myers,	1 50
Cash paid. Miscellaneous,	2 30
	$20 90

Statement No. 6. May.

By cash paid relief for J. Morris with small pox,	50 00
Travelling expenses on business for House,	6 05
Freight and Tickets for paupers, &.,	6 25
Relief for wayfareing paupers,	1 15
Miscellaneous,	3 83
	$67 28

Statement No. 7. June.

By travelling expences to Tyrone, Petersburg, &c.,		6 50
Cash paid postage stamps,		3 00
do P. R. Road for freight,		3 46
do For two days mowing,	1 25	2 50
do To Levi Myers for carpenter work,		3 00
do Sending off paupers,		40
		$18 86

Statement No. 8. July.

By cash paid sundry persons for harvesting,	35 25
do Travelling expences,	3 00
do Relief to wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do Miscellaneous,	3 18
	$42 43

Statement No. 9. August.

By travelling expences seeing after paupers,	6 25
do Relief afforded sun. wayfaring pau.,	1 75
do Miscellaneous,	3 87
	$11 87

Statement No. 10. September.

By cash paid travelling expences and horse hire,	11 65
do Relief to wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do J. C. Sechler for freight,	75
do Miscellaneous,	50
	$13 90

Statement No. 11. October.

By cash paid sundry travelling expences,	6 05
do J. C. Sechler for freight,	10 03
do Sundry wayfaring paupers,	2 25
do Postage stamps,	1 00
do Miscellaneous,	2 35
	$21 68

Statement No. 12, for November.

By cash paid 1 pair pantaloons for pauper,	3 75
do Travelling expences seeing off pau.	10 10
do Relief sundry wayfaring paupers,	1 50
do Miscellaneous,	1 35
	$16 70

By salary as Steward	$400 00	
Allowance to Mrs. Tate as Matron,	50 00	450 00
		$851 41

Note. Relief was afforded in sundry out door cases, by meat, flour, clothing, &c., given out of the house by the Steward, which does not appear in the above general statement, as follows, viz:

Clothing for the Gray family,	12 50
Clothing and suuds, for James Gamble and family,	12 60
Calico, medicine, &c., for Rebeckah Chaney,	5 00
Sundry articles for use of Andrew Rogers family,	8 14

Also, about 125 meals were supplied to sundry wandering and wayfaring paupers during the year.

In testimony to the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereby set our hand, this sixth day of December, A. D., 1864.

JOHN LOGAN,
HENRY DAVIS,
HENRY A. MARKS. } Directors of the Poor.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of Huntingdon county, from the—of January, 1864, up to the—day of January 1865, including both days:

RECEIPTS.

1856.	Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	$28 56	
1858.	Samuel Steffey, "	25 00	
1860.	Isaac Wolverton, Brady,	166 00	
"	William K Rahm, Huntingdon,	497 98	
1862.	William Clymans, Dublin,	79 52	
"	George Leas, Shirleysburg,	4 06	
1863.	Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	204 16	
"	John Logan, Barree,	838 87	
"	Caleb Wakefield, Brady,	133 49	
"	Joseph Park, Cass,	182 57	
"	Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	67 16	
"	Jesse Cook, Carbon,	1420 00	
"	David Heck, Clay,	361 73	
"	Michael Myers, Cromwell,	683 12	
"	H C Robinson, Dublin,	560 00	
"	Henry Crain, Franklin,	1050 00	
"	Levi Decker, Henderson,	255 00	
"	George W Shontz, Hopewell,	318 51	
"	James Port, Huntingdon,	328 71	
"	Jackson Harman, Jackson,	862 45	
"	Henry A Mark, Juniata,	246 77	
"	Benjamin F Brown, Morris,	823 98	
"	John P Stewart, Oneida,	186 41	
"	George Long, Penn,	475 33	
"	Henry W Swoope, Porter,	1459 94	
"	Benedict Stevens, Springfield,	247 53	
"	Samuel R Douglas, Shirley,	900 00	
"	George Leas, Shirleysburg,	155 88	
"	John Carl, Tell,	200 00	
"	Abraham Elias, Tod,	331 26	
"	R Chilcott Union,	296 54	
"	Edward Yocum, Walker,	569 52	
"	Henry Krider, Warriorsmark,	627 30	
"	Robert W Davis, West	1546 24	
1864.	Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	200 00	
"	Samuel Myton, Barree,	200 00	
"	M L Schaffner, Brady,	685 00	
"	Isaac Ashton,	45 00	
"	Joseph Park, Cass,	230 00	
"	Samuel Bowser, Clay,	300 00	
"	Daniel Hileman, Barree,	500 00	
"	William Clymans, Dublin.	40 00	
"	Washington Reynolds, Franklin	2378 84	
"	John Donaldson, Hopewell,	75 00	
"	John W. Decker, Henderson,	170 00	
"	James Port, Huntingdon,	3525 00	
"	Elias Musser, Jackson,	700 00	
"	Adin B. Dean, Juniata,	212 00	
"	Michael Sprankle, Morris,	400 00	
"	Daniel Kyper, Oneida,	360 00	
"	George Long, Penn,	400 00	
"	Robert A. Laird, Porter,	1100 00	
"	Jacob H. Lutz, Shirley,	400 00	
"	George Lea, Shirleysburg,	170 00	
"	Deckers Locke, Springfield,	150 00	
"	Valentine Smittle, Tell,	300 00	
"	Abraham Elias, Tod,	530 80	
"	Levi Pheasant, Union,	200 00	
"	Samuel Peightal, Walker,	300 00	
"	John Eyer, Warriorsmark,	1700 00	
"	James Maguire, West,	1800 00	33275 13

Received of John A. Nash, former Treasurer, by the hands of H. T. White's administrator, $2761 13 in part of the sum of $4060 31 which last sum was due to the county at the Auditors' settlement in 1864,		2761 13
Rent for Court House,	$ 40 00	
From Wm. Madden, Esq., collected for profane swearing,	2 01	
Tax received from soldiers,	5 55	
From Jno Love, Esq., proceeds of sale of effects of Wm. McMurtrie, dec'd., found dead,	4 87	
From Jno Thompson, Esq., of West tp., proceeds of an estray,	11 62	63 55
Fines and Jury fees, received from Sheriff Johnston,	68 00	
Do. from W. C. Wagoner,	212 74	280 74
Redemption money received.		157 01
Amount received on militia fines,	616 51	
County tax on unseated lands,	844 31	
School " " " "	353 68	
Road " " " "	173 54	1988 04
		$38525 60

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Sheriff and witnesses *on Commonwealth Prosecutions,*		677 40
Constables for making returns and election fees.		720 74
Grand & Traverse Jurors, Constables, Court Crier and Tip Staves.		2127 95
Judges, Inspectors & Clerks of Elections,		2070 82
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		122 20
Fox scalps,		307 35
Road and bridge views,	287 50	
" Damages, D Stahlman,	105 00	
" " D Parsons,	11 00	403 50
Running line between Warriorsmark and Franklin townships,	50 00	433 50
Blank books and stationery for public offices,		220 40
Fuel for court house and jail 2 years,		684 02
Repairs for jail and court house,		544 54
Sheriff Johnston boarding prisoners, conveying convicts to the penitentiary, &c.,		485 05
John Dean boarding jurors and constables in the case of Commonwealth vs Peter Kinney,		42 00
Washing for prisoners in jail,	25 00	
Cleaning court house,	37 00	
Gas for court house in 1863 & 1864,	97 73	
Postage in 1864,	38 54	198 27
Safe for Treasurer's office,	180 00	
3 stoves for Court House, freight, &c.,	77 00	257 88
Penna. lunatic Hospital for the maintenance of D Brotherline, C. Hower, and N. Long,		420 23
Western Penitentiary,		81 55
Printing for the county:		
Nash & Whittaker,	205 00	
William Lewis,	170 00	
John Lutz,	21 00	396 00
Wm. C. Wagoner, fees as Prothonotary, Clerk of Sessions, &c.,		347 78
D. W. Womelsdorf, for indexing mortgage docket, entering satisfaction thereon, &c.,		64 50
County Auditor's pay,		82 50
Commissioner's pay: John Cummins,	5 04	
John S. Isett,	184 50	
Peter M. Bare,	130 50	
John Householder,	50 00	370 04
Commissioners' clerk, in full for last yr,	55 00	
on account for '64,	510 00	565 00
Bonds and Judgments paid off:		
D. McMurtrie,	1055 50	
Mrs. Jane Crewit,	592 65	
Bell, Garrettson & Co.,	2034 32	
H. T. White's administrator,	530 00	
Miss B. M. McCaslin,	288 13	
Miss Ellen Carragan,	288 13	4788 73
Interest on county bonds:		
D. McMurtrie,	68 90	
Enoch Dean,	39 00	
Thomas Fisher,	83 00	
Marshall Yocum,	42 00	
Theodore H. Cremer,	60 00	
Mrs. M. Pilstad,	48 00	
William P. Orbison, Esq.,	180 00	
B. E. McMurtrie,	60 00	
R. Brenneman,	60 00	617 90
Road tax on unseated lands:		
Union township, Saml. H. Pheasant.	12 29	
Tod " David Miller,	29 34	
Oneida " James McCracken,	29 55	71 18
School tax on unseated lands:		
Franklin township, Robt McPherran,	6 19	
Barree " John Love,	9 12	
Jackson " R. V. Stewart,	46 61	
Juniata " E. Thompson,	27 30	
Walker " A. Fraker,	23 30	
Oneida " John P. Stewart,	2 07	
Tod " John Griffith,	42 68	157 21
Refunding orders,	18 82	
D. Black, advertising unseated lands ordered not to be sold by Comm'rs.	10 00	
Ground rent on lot sold to E C Summers,	9 00	
Commissioners and Clerk attending to military affairs,	40 00	77 82
Bounty to volunteers,		460 00
Redemption money paid out,		97 51
Paid for the relief of families dependent on volunteers in the service of the U. S.,		9649 00
Paid Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House,		5920 26
Treasurers Commission on $72,109 14 at 1½ per cent,		1081 63
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer,		3860 43
		$38525 60

In testimony whereof we hereunto subscribe our names:

M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER.

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of David Black, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year, and find a balance remaining in the hands of D. Black, Esq., Treasurer, of three thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars, and forty-three cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, the 19th of January, 1865.

H. L. McCARTHY,
ABRM. HARNISH,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, } Auditors.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

COL'RS NAMES. TWP.	COUNTY.	MIL.	STATE.	SPECIAL.
1853. L Voorhees, Hen'n	$ 10 74	$ 75 05	$ 77 08	$
1855. J. Smith, Barree			128 69	
1856. S. Hamer, Jack'n		12 31	106 52	
1857. W. Johns, Crom.			17 62	
1858. S. Steffey, Jack'n	81 40		66 11	
1859.				
A S Harrison, Hunt'n	891 94		734 10	
David Parsons, Tell			5 00	
Isaac Curfman, Tod,	1 01			
1860.				
I. Wolverton, Brady,	195 56	9 73	129 06	
Jesse Cook, Carbon,	327 25	122 50	151 98	
J B Weaver, Hopewell	545 20	34 50	288 91	
1861.				
Jacob Musser, Brady,			68 57	
H S Miller, Henderson		6 80	2 84	
Wm. B White, Juniata	20 07		21 55	
David Lindsey, West	118 15			
1862.				
Christian Miller, Cass,			16	6 10
Isaac Ashton, Cassville	4 47	1 80	47	
W. H Flenner, Hend'n	1 89			
G. Leas, Shirleysburg,	4 34		66 58	
Saml. Brooks, Carbon,			36 72	
D. F. Stevens, Clay,				7 12
John Henderson, West,	232 04			
1863.				
Jesse Cook, Carbon,	429 42	289 50	55 87	31 58
Mich Myers, Cromwell	148 88	15 00	21 23	2 90
H. C Robinson, Dublin	73 77	32 50	20 06	22 37
Henry Crain, Franklin	655 63	43 00	107 57	33 72
†L Decker, Henderson,	68 29	9 00	13 09	12 53
S. R. Douglas, Shirley,	45 13	48 18	48 33	17 15
John Carl, Tell,	23 72	22 00	12 37	3 32
Robt. W. Davis, West,	206 46	25 03		18 71
1864.				
*Al. Stitt, Alexandria,	157 93	17 00	56 32	2 90
†Saml. Myton, Barree,	1402 75	53 00	448 66	90 50
†M. L Shaffner, Brady	599 09	8 50	147 02	53 13
†I. Ashton, Cassville,	74 76	4 00	22 94	8 15
†Joseph Park, Cass,	364 85	13 50	106 88	29 87
†Samuel Bowser, Clay,	357 76	40 50	38 96	18 61
†D Hileman, Cromwell	761 69	33 50	170 53	26 82
[illegible] Carbon,	2008 38	107 50	694 71	139 78
†Wm. Clymans, Dublin	619 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*W Reynolds, Frank'n	796 65	34 50	126 03	12 70
†J. Donaldson, Hope'll	823 25	24 50	300 69	63 55
†J. W. Decker, Hend'n	367 49	21 09	129 93	24 25
*Jas Port, Huntingdon		20 00	70 52	38 15
†Elias Musser, Jackson	1163 91	65 50	426 07	39 33
†Ad. B. Dean, Juniata,	171 48	6 50	65 40	7 87
†M. Sprankle, Morris,	1025 53	35 50	338 45	77 09
†Danl. Kyper, Oneida,	118 45	8 00	42 25	12 77
†George Long, Penn,	865 34	43 00	224 72	54 11
*R. A. Laird, Porter,	1238 55	42 00	525 19	64 18
†Jacob Lutz, Shirley,	1730 36	69 50	545 81	111 02
†G. Leas, Shirleysburg,	170 79	10 00	40 37	4 00
†L. Deckers, Springf'd,	292 63	28 50	81 87	17 54
*V. Smittle, Tell,	162 55	28 50	38 68	11 93
†Abraham Elias, Tod,	222 18	14 50	67 14	18 57
†L. Pheasant, Union,	382 03	55 00	107 25	28 72
†S. Peightal, Walker,	741 06	20 00	189 78	40 55
*J. Eyer, Warriors'k,	638 77	16 00	179 99	59 30
†J. Maguire, West,	1380 00	65 50	539 35	51 16
	$23836 00	1661 90	7977 96	1311 52

*Since paid in full.
†Since paid in part.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 31st day of January 1865.

M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
Commissioners.

H. W. MILLER, Clerk.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN
THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco,
Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions,
Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and
Medicines, Clocks,
Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Life is What We Make it.

It may not be our lot to live
In luxury's gay halls of pleasure,
It may not be our lot to find
In secret mines a hidden treasure.
Perchance the path that we must tread
Is not our choice—Fate bids us take it;
Ah, well! we'll bow to Fate, for still
Our life is what we choose to make it.

The craven heart's subdued by doubt,
It wastes itself in vain repining,
It watches for the cloud of care,
Although the sun is brightly shining.
But the truthful, brave, bold, trusting soul,
Knows Grief's tempest cannot shake it;
Though very oft it soars aloft,
And feels that life is what it makes it.

We may not always glide along
With songs of joy and notes of gladness;
The happiest traveler on life's path
Must feel sometimes the touch of sadness,
Stern Duty offers us her aid;
Pats out her staff—ah! let us take it;
Her path is always well defined,
And life is what we choose to make it.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

The Prison-pen at Salisbury.

Testimony of the Escaped Tribune Correspondents

Fiendish Cruelty of the Rebel Authorities—Wholesale Starvation and Murder of Union Prisoners—The Horrors of the Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The following testimony was given to day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War by Albert D. Richardson:

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

I am a *Tribune* correspondent; was by the rebels May 3d, 1863, at midnight, on a hay bale in the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg. After confinement in six different prisons was sent to Salisbury, N. C., February 3d, 1864, and kept there until December 18, 1864, when I escaped. For several months Salisbury was the most endurable rebel prison I had seen. The six hundred inmates, exercised in the open air, were comparatively well fed and kindly treated. But early in October ten thousand regular prisoners of war arrived there, and it immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horrors. It was densely crowded; rations were cut down and issued very irregularly; friends outside could not even send in a plate of food; the prisoners suffered constantly and often intensely for want of water, bread and shelter.

The rebel authorities placed all the prison hospitals under charge of my two journalistic comrades and myself. Our position enabled us to obtain exact and minute information. Those who had to live or die on the prison rations always suffered from hunger.—Very frequently one or more divisions of a thousand men would receive no rations for twenty-four hours; sometimes they went without a morsel of food for forty-eight hours. The fellow who had money would pay from five to twenty dollars rebel currency for a little loaf of bread. Most prisoners traded the buttons from their blouses for food. Many, though the weather was very inclement and snows frequent, sold coats from their backs and shoes from their feet. Yet I was assured, on authority entirely trustworthy, that the great commissary warehouse, near the prison, was filled with provisions; that the commissariat found it difficult to obtain storage for his flour and meal; that when a subordinate asked the post commandant, Major John H. Gee, "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he replied, "No, God damn them; give them quarter rations" I knew, from personal observation, that corn and pork are very abundant in the region about Salisbury.

For several weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever. They were all thinly clad. Thousands were barefooted. Not one in twenty had either overcoat or blanket. Many hundreds were without shirts, and hundreds more without blouses. At last one Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred. With the closest crowding these sheltered about one half of the prisoners. The rest burrowed in the ground, crept under buildings, or shivered through the night in the open air, upon the frozen, muddy, or snowy soil. If the rebels, at the time of their capture, had not stolen their shelter-tents, blankets, clothing, and money, they would have suffered little from cold.—If the prison authorities had permitted a few hundred of them, either upon parole or under guard, to cut logs within two miles of the garrison, the prisoners would have gladly built comfortable and ample barracks in one week. But the commandant would never, in a densely wooded region, with the cars which brought in passing by the walls of the prison, even furnish half the fuel which was needed.

The hospitals were in a horrible condition. By crowding the patients as thick as they could be upon the floor they would contain six hundred inmates. They were always full to overflowing, with thousands seeking admission in vain. In the two largest wards, containing jointly about two hundred and fifty patients, there was no fire whatever; the others had small fire-places, but were always cold.—One ward, which held forty patients, was comparatively well furnished.—In the other eight the sick and dying men lay upon the cold and usually naked floor, for the scanty straw furnished us soon became too filthy and full of vermin for use. The authorities never supplied a single blanket, or quilt, or pillow, or bed, for those eight wards; we could not procure even brooms to keep them clean, or cold *water to wash the faces of the inmates.* Pneumonia, catarrh, and diarrhœa were the prevailing diseases; but they were directly the result of hunger and exposure. More than half who entered the hospitals died in a very few days. The diseased, always without coffins were loaded into a dead cart, piled upon each other like logs of wood, and so driven out, to be thrown into a trench and covered with earth.

The rebel surgeons were generally humane and attentive; they endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the hospitals, but the Salisbury and Richmond authorities both disregarded their complaints and protests.

On November 25th, many of the prisoners had been without food for forty-eight hours. Desperate from hunger, without any matured plan, a few of them said: "We may as well die one way as another; let us break out of this horrible place." Some of them wrested the guns from a relief guard of fifteen rebel soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six. Others attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools nor concert of action. Before they could effect a breach every gun in the garrison was turned upon them; the field pieces opened with grape and canister, and they dispersed to their quarters. Five minutes from the time of the beginning the attempt was quelled, and hardly a prisoner to be seen in the yard. My own quarters were a hundred and fifty yards from the scene of the insurrection; in our vicinity there had been no participation at all in it, and yet, for twenty minutes after it was ended, the guard upon the fence on each side of us, with deliberate aim, fired into the tents upon helpless and innocent men. They killed in all fifteen and wounded sixty, not one tenth of whom had taken part in the attempt; many of whom were ignorant of it until they heard the guns.

Deliberate cold blooded murders of peaceable men, where there was no pretence that they were breaking any prison regulations, were very frequent. On October 16th, Lieutenant Davis, of the 158th New York Infantry, was thus shot dead by the guard who, the day before, had been openly swearing he would "kill some damned Yankee yet." November 6th, Luther Conrad, of the 45th Pennsylvania Infantry, a delirious patient from one of the hospitals, was similarly murdered.—November 3d, a chimney in one of the hospitals fell down, crushing several men under it.

Orders were immediately given to the guard to let no one approach the building, on the pretext that there might be another insurrection. The patients from that hospital had not heard the order, and were returning to their quarters, when I saw a sentinel on the fence within twenty feet of them, without challenging them, raise his piece and fire, killing one and wounding the other. Major Gee, at the time, was standing immediately beside the sentinel, who must have acted under his direct orders. December 16th, Moses Smith, of 7th Maryland (colored) Infantry, while standing beside my quarters, searching for scraps of food from the sweepings of the cook-house, was shot through the head.—There was very many similar murders! I never knew any pretence even made of investigating or punishing them. Our lives were never safe one moment. Any sentinel, at any hour of day or night, could deliberately shoot down any prisoner, or into any group of prisoners, black or white, and he would not even be taken off his post for it.

Nearly every week an officer came into the prison to recruit for the rebel army. Sometimes he offered bounties; always he promised good clothing and abundant food. Between twelve hundred and eighteen hundred of our men enlisted in two months. I was repeatedly asked by prisoners, sometimes with tears in their eyeys.—"What shall I do? I don't want to starve to death. I am growing weaker daily; if I stay here I shall follow my comrades to the hospital and dead-house. If I enlist I may live until I can escape."

I had charge of the clothing left by the dead, and re-issued it to the living. I distributed articles of clothing to more than two thousand prisoners, but when I escaped there was fully five hundred without a shoe or stocking, and more yet with no garments above the waist except one blouse or one shirt. Men came to me frequently upon whom the rebels, when they captured them, had left nothing whatever except a light cotton shirt and a pair of light ragged cotton pantaloons.

The books of all the hospitals were kept and the daily consolidated reports made up under my supervision. During the two months between October 18 and December 18 the average number of prisoners was about 7,500. The deaths for that period were fully 1,500, or twenty per cent. of the whole. I brought away the names of more than twelve hundred of the dead; some of the remainder were never reported; the others I could not procure on the day of my escape without exciting suspicion. As the men grew more and more debilitated the percentage of deaths increased. I left about 6,500 remaining in the garrison December 18, and they were then dying at the average rate of twenty-eight a day, or thirteen per cent. a month.

The simple truth is that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers at Salisbury by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systematically and I believe are killing intentionally, for the purpose of either forcing our Government to an exchange or forcing our prisoners into the rebel army.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JUNIUS H. BROWNE.

The following is the testimony before the committee of Junius Henri Browne.

I am a journalist by profession; have been since the breaking out of the war an army correspondent of the New York *Tribune*; was captured in that capacity in the middle of the Mississippi river, while running past the batteries of Vicksburg, on the night of May 3, 1863, our expedition having been destroyed by the rebel siege guns; I was held prisoner some twenty months, having in that time been an occupant of seven southern prisons, the last being the Salisbury, North Carolina, penitentiary, where I was kept with my co-laborer, Albert D. Richardson for almost eleven months, making my escape therefrom in his company, on the night of December 18, 1864.

The treatment of our prisoners was bad enough everywhere, but it was so barbarous and inhuman at Salisbury for two months previous to my escape that I regard the exposure thereof a duty I owe to the thousands who still remain there.

Early in October from nine to ten thousand of our enlisted men were sent to Salisbury from Richmond and other points, and as they had been robbed of their clothes and blankets, and received very little food or shelter, the mortality among them became almost immediately widespread and alarming.

Every tenement within the prison limits was converted into a hospital, and I offered my services as medical disponser and as assistant to the rebel surgeons. I soon made daily visits to the sick who could not obtain admission to the over crowded hospitals—lying in tents on the ground, without covering and with very scant raiment, where they had crept for protection from the cold rains, the snow, and the biting winds—and performed such poor service as lay in my limited power. Their condition was distressing in the extreme. They had no means of keeping warm except by fires of very green wood that filled the rude shelters with bitter smoke, and which added to the carbonic acidized atmosphere from so many breaths, and the emanations from unwholesome and unwashed bodies, packed together like figs, entirely poisoned the air, and destroyed the health of almost all who inhaled it.

The sickness and mortality in those outside quarters, as well as elsewhere, continually increased, and the marvel was that any one survived. Starved and freezing, with hardly water enough to drink, much less to wash their persons or the scant clothes they wore, the poor fellows naturally and necessarily despaired and not a few of them were anxious to die to escape from the slow torture of their situation.

I had the best means of knowing, and it is my firmest belief that out of eight or nine thousand prisoners at Salisbury there were not at any time five hundred of them in sound health—an opinion in which all the rebel soldiers to whom I expressed it fully coincided. The deaths, during the last two months I passed at Salisbury, ranged from twenty-five to forty-five per day diarrhœa, dysentery, catarrh, pneumonia, and typhoid fever, all engendered by scarcity of food, shelter, and raiment—being the principal diseases. I have no doubt if the prisoners had been properly treated—as prisoners of war in the North are to the best of my knowledge and information treated—the mortality at Salisbury would not have been more than an eighth of what it was.

The capacity of the so called hospitals—nine in number—which were without any of the comforts or concomitants of those institutions, were not to the fullest over five or six hundred patients; and the number of prisoners who ought to have been inmates thereof was at least, as many thousands. The hospitals merely afforded some protection from the cold and rain, and furnished rather better rations than were given to the men who were supposed by a transparent fiction, to be in good health. Hardly any one would go to the hospitals so long as he could help himself, or induce any one to help him, the daily spectacle of ghastly and hideous corpses going therefrom to the dead-house filling all beholders with horror, and inducing the soldiers to believe that all who entered these filthy and pestiferous tenements were doomed.

The prison limits at Salisbury revealed a sense of wretchedness, squalor, despair, and suffering, such as I—accustomed as I am to army life and the horrors of military hospitals and battle-fields—had never before witnessed. The prison authorities—especially after the massacre attending the attempted outbreak of November 25th—appeared not only indifferent to the miserable condition of the men, but to be actuated by a brutality and malignity towards them that I could not reconcile with my ideas of human nature.

They permitted the guards to shoot prisoners whenever they pleased, without the least pretext or explanation; and no man's life was safe for a day or an hour. The air was full of pain and pestilence, and all the horrors of imagined hells seemed realized in that most wretched place, of which I shall never think without a shudder, and a lessened faith in the possibilities of humanity.

What's the difference between the top of a mountain and a person afflicted with any disorder?—One's a summit of a hill, and the other's ill of a "summit!"

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

THE GOOD OLD WINTERS.

In 401 the Black Sea was frozen entirely over. In 763 not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanells, were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, &c., were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860 the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen, the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine sacks were burst, and the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1237 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1317 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at 6s. the quarter, rose to £2. In 1308 the crops failed in Scotland and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432 3 4 were uncommonly severe. In 1368 the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. In 1683 it was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred the cold winter; the frost penetrated the earth three yards into the ground. In 1717 booths were erected on the Thames. In 1744-45 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1844 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

MAXIMS OF SHEEP FARMERS.

Sheep do better in small flocks than in large ones. By *small flocks* we mean from thirty to fifty, and even if a farmer keeps this number, they should be separated—the lambs and decrepid sheep being yarded by themselves that they may receive extra care.

It is better to keep sheep confined in yards at this season of the year than to allow them to range at will over field and pasture.

Separate yards should always be provided for sheep and cattle, where practicable; but if not so they should never be turned into the yards together, as accident and loss often result therefrom.

Convenient and suitably arranged houses or sheds, are indispensable in successfully wintering even a small flock of sheep. Shelter being provided, the sheep ought never to be allowed out in a storm of rain or snow, nor in damp weather.

All houses or sheds for sheep should be properly ventilated and well lighted. Attention to the first of these is of great importance.

Yards should be provided with pure water, in order that the sheep may not be compelled to seek it at a distance from the buildings, nor obliged to eat snow to obtain moisture. They will eat snow if they cannot get water, but it is injurious to them.

Racks in sheep houses are of great importance, as the sheep can be fed therein in stormy weather without wasting the forage. Yards should also be provided with them, and also with grain troughs. But in clear, cold weather, when the snow in the yard is clean, sheep will eat their fodder better and waste less if fed upon the snow than in any rack ever made.

Give some kind of roots twice a week to the entire flock—feeding the lambs and weak sheep barley, corn, or some kind of provender, every other day.

Feed with regularity, and tend your flock with gentleness and kindness.—*Maine Farmer.*

WEIGHT OF PEOPLE.—The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first appearance in public, weighs about six pounds and a half; a boy baby a little more, a girl baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngsters boast of ten and eleven pounds. When Shylock asked for his "pound of flesh," he asked for an equivalent to a little less than one sixth of a baby. How the tiny ones grow during childhood we need not trace here; but it may be interesting to know that girls and boys of twelve years of age are nearly equal in weight; after which limit, males are heavier than females of the same age. Young men of twenty average a hundred and forty-three pounds each, while the young women of twenty average a hundred and twenty pounds.

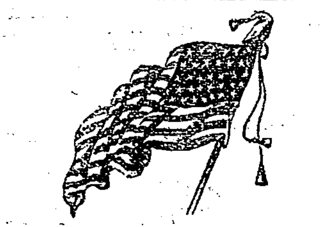
Men reach their heaviest bulk at about thirty-five, when their average weight is about a hundred and fifty-two pounds; but the women slowly fatten until fifty, when their average is a hundred and twenty-nine pounds. Men and women together, their weight at full growth average about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of existence. Of course, the averages are here only meant. The averages were formed from men ranging from a hundred and eight to two hundred and twenty pounds, and a women from eighty-eight to two hundred and seven pounds. The actual weight of human nature, taking all ages and conditions, nobles, clergy, tinkers, tailors, wives, maidens, boys, girls and babies, all included—the average weight is almost exactly one hundred English pounds avoirdupois for each human being; a quantity easy to remember at any rate.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 8, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

"*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Death of Slavery.

Both Houses of Congress on the 31st ult., carried the resolution to abolish slavery, and the same resolution has been tendered for the consideration of the several Legislatures. The States in the Union are all sanctioning by their acclamation and rejoicing, the conduct of Congress, and it is just to infer that the respective Legislatures will shortly concord in the action of Congress and the desire of the people.

In Congress men voted for the measure who, at former times, were indifferent to the evils of slavery, and asserted it was prudent to "let it alone," never thinking, until the present war revealed the fact, that the slaveholders desired its extension, and full acquiescence by the whole north in their scheme. These men voted wisely, with the truthful revelations of time beaming in their face. Others there were who voted for the resolution who have taken upon themselves the name of Democrat, and contrary to the expressed desire of their party, which opposes it merely because it is a Government measure. These men voted wisely with the light of reason as a beacon guarding them from the shoals of the evil, notwithstanding the traps laid by their fellows to ensnare them. To those who voted unconditionally for the measure the nation's gratitude is due, and rewards of further merit should attend them; but to those who opposed the amendment and voted against it, nothing further should be said than that they voted in a manner that will give them cause for regret.

We plainly discover in this act wherein our calamity has produced a blessing. A curse has been uprooted that would have retarded the nation's growth and greatness in the future, and dimmed the splendor of our free institutions. Not until the South can assert her independence by having conquered it, (which shall never be,) can we see the cursed institution revived in our land. We can now see the rebellion in its dying agonies after this blow upon its vitals, and with the one dies the other, and they shall both find a common and ignoble grave.

The Constitutional amendments must be approved by three-fourths of the States in the whole Union, of which there are thirty-six. The approval of twenty-seven States is required. The States certainly to be depended on to vote almost immediately for the amendments are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin—twenty-two in all. Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey are not to be depended upon for the present, but in another year we shall expect to get their favorable action. The States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia have a certain organization under the Union authority, and their Legislatures will undoubtedly vote in favor of the amendments; but it is not certain that such action would be regarded as valid. We apprehend that the required approval of three-fourths of the State Legislatures will scarcely be obtained before another year.

Both Houses of our Legislature, on Friday last, passed the resolution of ratification, the Democratic members voting in the negative. In the Senate the vote was 14 yeas, 8 nays. In the House the vote was 55 yeas, 33 nays.

◆

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—The name of East Barree, Huntingdon county, is changed to Saulsburg, Andrew Connover continued as postmaster.

—The name of West Barree, Huntingdon county, is changed to Neff's Mills, and Henry Neff retained as postmaster.

—The Postoffice at Orbison's Mills, Huntingdon county, has been discontinued. Mail matter for that point should be sent to Coffee Run.

—Benedict Stevens has been appointed postmaster at Meadow Gap, this county, vice David S. Baker, resigned.

◆

Fernando Wood of New York, a leader of the Peace Democracy, has declared in Congress that he is now for war until the rebels lay down their arms.

PEACE.—It would appear, from the manner in which the steps preparatory to the declaration of peace are being taken, that there is something hidden and more important in the late peace rumors than we were at first led to suppose. President Lincoln and Sec. Seward met the Commissioners from Rebeldom—Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. A consultation resulted upon the waters before Fortress Monroe, the substance of which has not been made known to the public. That our authorities should go so far in their anxiety for peace as to meet the rebels proves that Mr. Lincoln will have peace, if possible, and if terms dishonorable are proffered, then he will turn his back upon them, and give the terminating blow to rebellion, for which it has long been waiting and suffering.

We cannot consider that Mr. Lincoln did wrong in meeting the rebel Commissioners; and in this meeting the rebels will see that the spirit of the North is not to exterminate but to conciliate. We hope shortly to give our readers the substance of the consultation, so that they can know how to understand the cry for peace, and upon what terms peace will be founded.

The Press of Monday has the following on the subject:

"The rebel commissioners have returned to Richmond with this assurance, that the Government of the United States will not make peace with the insurgents unless they submit unconditionally to the Union. The responsibility of the war remains with the South. The President has done for peace more than could have been asked of him; by a personal conference with the rebel commissioners he has made it impossible that the the enemy should misunderstand the terms upon which the war may be ended at once, and has again proved to the world the sincerity of our wish for peace. It has been objected that the President lowered the dignity of his office in consenting to meet subordinate officers of the Confederacy; but none of its officers are recognized by the Government, and to the President of the United States, Jeff Davis and Alexander H. Stephens are alike insurgents, and nothing more.

"Though the rebel commissioners did not come with authority to offer the submission of their fellows, it is certain that their express object was to learn positively from the Government what submission means. They desired to be informed how far the existing laws and acts of Congress providing for the punishment of rebels, the confiscation of their property, etc., would be modified by an immediate acknowledgment of the authority of the Union. They have their information, and may act upon it. It must not be forgotten that the Government of the United States does not recognize a Government at Richmond representative of the South; it acknowledges simply an insurgent power, with any part of which it may make peace. It may make peace with Georgia, and continue to coerce South Carolina; with Stephens, and continue the war with Davis. It is bound to offer generous and just terms to any portion of the rebellion which expresses a desire to submit. Thus much for the theory of such negotiations as those of Fortress Monroe.—As for the fact, it is plain that no partial restoration of peace was discussed with the rebel commissioners but the complete abandonment of the rebellion.

"The Government has done its part. We have now to await the action of the men who have control of the rebel armies. In the meanwhile the war continues. Let it go on with redoubled energy."

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* of the 30th ult. contains the following despatch:

MACON, Jan. 28.—Private advices from Savannah state that Sherman commenced his movement on South Carolina on the 17th inst., with three columns; the main column moving toward Charleston, taking nearly all the transportation. Two other columns, in light marching order, were moving by separate roads toward Branchville. Gen. Hill has issued orders requiring non-combatants to leave Augusta.

☞ The rebel guerrillas in Kentucky are committing depredations daily. On Friday and Sunday last, they made a raid on Danville, Elizabethtown and Bardstown. Sue Munday's gang have also been active and committed numerous robberies.

☞ The number of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels is a fraction over forty-three thousand. We hold over seventy-eight thousand of their men, including twenty-one Major and Brigadier Generals.

☞ The Nashville *Union* says that intelligence entirely reliable reports that Taylor's, late Hood's army is rapidly disbanding; and that deserters by hundreds are coming into our lines.

☞ A despatch from Omaha states that a large number of Indians have been hovering around Julesburg for several days, but the garrison was too small to attack them. To day they attacked the fort, burned the telegraph office and stage company's warehouse, containing a large amount of corn, hay, and provisions.

☞ Twenty-six guerillas dashed into Midway on the evening of the 2d, and burned the railroad depot and its contents, the telegraph office, instruments, &c. While the depot was burning they robbed the stores and everybody they met, of watches and money, and then started down the Versailles pike at full speed. It is reported that this gang was led by Quantrell, Sue Munday, and Magruder, and that they had just previously been driven away from Georgetown by the Federal forces.

☞ Gen. George B. McClellan, lady and child, sailed for Europe Wednesday in the steamship China. Mr. August Belmont, the well known banker, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accompanies the distinguished party, the intention being an extended tour througout Europe, principally for the benefit of Mrs. McClellan's health.

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

The Oil Fever.

If one were asked what were the two most fascinating and popular diversions of the present season, he would certainly reply "skating" and "boring for oil or buying oil stocks." The former diversion is indulged in with but little risk, but the latter is environed with far greater perils than are involved in a wet foot or a contused head. The oil fever defies all calculation and sets at nought all average rules of business. Three years ago the excitement seemed to have culminated in Venango county, at Pittsburgh and in those regions most affected by the mania. To be sure, at the Iron City refineries were erected and went into business on a large scale, while boilermakers and engine-builders had devoted nearly all their time and skill to making machinery for oil wells; but most people thought the petroleum fever had culminated and that hereafter it would be a losing business. Often rough and hirsute individuals would arrive in Pittsburg, smelling of oil and impetuously demanding of their friends capital to prosecute their half-completed labors in Venango, and they would create a temporary flurry in favor of oil. But it was not thought to be a permanently paying business. The present season, however, has shown a gigantic change in the feeling about the matter. Oil companies by hundreds have gone into operation. The regions where petroleum has been found has widened until half a dozen states are supposed to contain "placers." The money market is as susceptible to the changes in oil stock as it is to the fluctuations in gold. The exports of the oleageneous commodity have increased. The railways leading to the oil regions are glutted with business. A class of brokers and commission merchants now deal only in oil. Petroleum has its newspaper organs, and its aristocracy, under the title of Petrolia, bids fair to eclipse Shoddy. A mere glance at our advertising columns shows the state of public feeling.

The prospectuses dazzle one's eyes. The "potentiality of illimitable wealth," as Dr. Johnson said when he alluded to Thrale's brewery, seems involved in their glittering periods, and "oil upon the brain" is a disease facile of infection if one only devotes himself to steady thought about the matter.

Looking philosophically at the affair, one cannot but be impressed with the buoyancy this speculative fever shows in the mass of the American people. Here we are, with a war unparalleled in magnitude on our hands; with a prospect of a foreign contest as soon as the rebellion is put down, and with the public finances in a very queer state, to say the least. Yet our people plunge over head and ears into the oil business, as impetuously as if they had thought and declared "after us the deluge." They haunt the Exchange, and after business hours the Girard House. They eagerly peruse the advertisements of each new company. They take trips to the oil regions. They "bore" for charters at Harrisburg. They invade editorial sanctums and waylay editors to demand "puffs" for their pet organizations, and they characteristically invent jokes and stories to satirize their own vehemence in the glittering pursuit of opulence through the medium of a flowing well. The sign painters are kept busy preparing the "shingles" for fresh companies, every day, while rents have gone up between Fifth street and Second street, owing to the demand for new offices for the freshly-born companies, and an enterprising firm has prepared for popular admiration, neat, bronze match safes and ink-stands, representing the idolized pumps, derricks, &c., which are the "surface indications" of an oil well.

We do not feel competent to advise any reader, at this time, as to what company he should invest in. Our advertising columns are the book which he may consult before "paying his money and taking his choice;" but we can certainly say, without fear of contradiction, that there are as many worthless companies as good ones in existence, and that before trusting one's cash in any new company, we ought to be very certain that its "surface indications" are not as detective as a quicksand or an Irish bog.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

◆

ARCHIBALD MCALLISTER.—It is known that this gentleman voted, after brief and comprehensive remarks, for the proposed amendments to the constitution abolishing slavery. There is no disputing the fact by loyal men that the member from this district did right, and the opposition expressed to his course by his "Democratic" friends, only proves conclusively their biased obstinacy against every measure of the Government for the good of the Union. We trust that Mr. McAllister will make this the initiatory step to further disappointing the hopes of the "Democracy" who confide in him. Should he do so he will most effectively seal his declaration of eternal war against the enemies of his country, open rebels and secret traitors. To fully retrieve his fallen honor lost by voting inconsistently with the views of those who principally elected him, let him declare openly and vote consistently for the Union and in favor of all just measures to the maintenance of the Government. Then will the people of this district repose in him their confidence, and reward him for his services.

Our Army Correspondence.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
January 18th, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE.—As your numerous readers are already informed of Gen. Sherman's triumphant march from Atlanta to Savannah, and his final occupation of the city, a few lines from a soldier belonging to Geary's White Star Division would be read with interest by them.

The veteran troops of Gen. Geary's Division where the first to enter the city, which was surrendered to Gen. Geary, who was immediately made military Governor of the city, which position none is more competent to fill than is that veteran General, John W. Geary, the hero of many a hard fought field in Virginia, and in the army of the south-west.

Our forces captured all the enemy's heavy guns, with all their ammunition and accoutrements. We also captured large quantities of meal, corn, rice and cotton, besides a large number of sick and wounded rebels. Here we also received a mail, bringing us tender missives from dear ones at home; it also brought us the cheering news of the great Union victory, the election of Lincoln and Johnson to the Presidential Chair for the next four years.

Allow me, fellow citizens of the noble old county of Huntingdon, to return to you through the columns of the *Globe* the sincere thanks of Company B, of the 147th Penna. Vols. for your patriotic action during the late Presidential campaign. You have nerved our arms anew to strike fresh blows in behalf of our bleeding country, and rest asured that Company B will not betray the confidence you have bestowed in her by so nobly coming to the rescue and helping to destroy our worst foes; those who are too cowardly to face the music but who, like the midnight assassin, sneak as it were into the victim's chamber and there stab him to the heart while the unconscious victim is enjoying that calm repose which alone is enjoyed by the innocent. But you have struck them a blow from which they can never recover. We can now begin to see the "beginning of the end;" the dark and ominous clouds are beginning to break and we can now see as it were a bright ray of light casting its holy lustre upon our benighted country.

Already the advance is sounded and Sherman's veteran army is once more on the move, and I feel confident that victory will once more perch herself upon the battle scarred banners of the army of the Cumberland. I presume Charleston is the next point of attack and when besieged from all sides its fall becomes a certainty; this accomplished, Richmond will certainly be the next point, and who would question or doubt our success when the rebel hordes are confronted by the veterans of Grant and Sherman. Certainly our success is only a question of time. And God grant that the time is not far distant when we may all return to our peaceful avocations, is the sincere prayer of your humble servant.

S. YEETER,
Co. B, 147th P. V. I.

CAMP 49TH REGT. PENNA. VOLS.
January 25th, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE.—Part of the members of our company being from McVeytown, to-day the whole of the company were the happy recipients of a pair of gloves, sent to us by the young ladies of that place, and as this is the time of the year for wearing said articles they were a very suitable present, and the ladies (God bless them) who were so mindful of their friends in the army, have the thanks of Co. B. and their well wishes, which is that they may live to a good old age, and in their travels through this unfriendly world may they be guarded by some good Union Soldier. And as many of the members of our company are from ye ancient borough, may some of our lady friends follow the example of the fair sex of McVeytown, by remembering their friends in the army; but not in the way that some of the veterans were remembered by their male friends of the borough; for be it remembered many of the veterans while home on furlough credited themselves to the borough with the promise of $100, bounty, receiving $20 in hands and the promise of "ye other $80" as soon as it could be collected; but strange to say, nothing has as yet been said about the remaining $80 which speaks bad for "ye borough." * But be not alarmed for our receipt was taken for the $20 and we cannot credit ourselves to any other district where they are giving more than $20 bounty, but in the language of the angry dutchman, "It makes us no differance" for we get $16 per month, and the sutlers in this part of the army only charge us two cents for every sheet of paper we use, two cents for each envelop, fifteen cents for each candle we get, and all other necessary articles in proportion, and yet we try to make both ends meet.

Thinking that some of your many readers would be interested in the history of a regiment during last summer's campaign, I will endeavor to give them the outlines of our regiment since leaving camp last spring, since which time we have been engaged in eleven battles. When the regiment left camp last spring it numbered 870 enlisted men, and during the summer 150 recruits were added, making a total of 1020 enlisted men, out of this number there were killed 333, wounded 847, and our rolls yet carry the names of 687, but present for duty are only 340, all told. Among the list of slain were many good and brave officers, whose places were filled by promotions from the ranks, and among the names of those thus promoted, are the following from "ye ancient borough," Sergt. J. J. Hight, to 2d Lieut. of Co. B, Sergt. H. Johnson, to 2d Lieut. of Co. G; and Sergt. R. Davison to 2d Lieut. of Co. F, all of which were well earned and well deserved promotions, for never did better or braver soldiers shoulder a musket or wield a sword.

Our regiment now supports two stand of colors, the new one is carried by Sergt. Henry Entriken, and the old one (the pride of the veterans) by Corporal Theodore H. McFarland, two well tried veterans, in whose hands supported by the present color squad, and by the remainder of the old 49th they are perfectly safe, and will never adorn the walls of the Rebel Capital at Richmond so long as that capital is in rebel hands.

At present we are laying quiet in winter quarters with nothing but picket and camp duty to do. All the Huntingdon County boys are well. D.

*[NOTE BY EDITOR.—"D" and others will please read Mr. Brown's letter under "local correspondence" in another column.)

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM.

Vote on the Amendment to the Constitution Abolishing Slavery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The vote upon the Senate joint resolutions to abolish slavery was taken yesterday. The following is the resolution and the vote:

"*Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress asembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring,* That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

"ARTICLE 13TH—SECTION 1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE VOTE.

The vote on the passage of the joint resolution is as follows:

Yeas, 119—nays, 56—absentees, 8. 117 votes were necessary to carry the amendment and to make this number the following "Democrats" voted with the Union party:

Joseph Baily, Pennsylvania.
Augustus C. Baldwin, Michigan.
Alexander H. Coffroth, Pennsylvania.
James E. English, Connecticut.
John B. Ganson, New York.
Wells A. Hutchins, Ohio.
Austin A. King, Missouri.
Archibald McAllister, Pennsylvania.
Homer A. Nelson, New York.
Moses F. Odell, New York.
William Bradford, New York.
John B. Steele, New York.
Ezra Wheeler, Wisconsin.

Before voting, Mr. McAllister from this district, said:

"When this subject was before the House on a former occasion I voted against the measure. I have been in favor of exhausting all means of conciliation to restore the Union as our fathers made it. I am for the Union, and utterly opposed to secession or the dissolution of the Union in any way or shape. The result of all the peace missions, especially that of Mr. Blair, has satisfied me that nothing short of the recognition of their independence will satisfy the Southern Confederacy. It must, therefore, be destroyed, and in voting for the present measure I cast my vote against the corner stone of the Southern Confederacy, and declare eternal war against the enemies of my country."

SHERMAN.

HE IS MOVING ON CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 31.

The steamship Warrior, Captain Mott, arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher, N. C.

Up to the time the Warrior sailed, on Saturday, January 28th, nothing of importance had taken place, with the exception that several of our gunboats were moving up the Cape Fear river in the vicinity of the rebel forts, probably with the intention of bombarding them.

The steamship Catawba, Captain Johnson, arrived here also this afternoon from Hilton Head, S. C., with over 500 rebel prisoners captured by Major General Sherman in his late campaign.

The Catawba sailed from Hilton Head on last Saturday, the 28th inst., and besides the mails and dispatches from Sherman's army, brings intelligence of the highly gratifying success attending thus far the opening of the new campaign in the State of South Carolina.

One portion of Maj. Gen. Sherman's army moved direct from Savannah, Ga., and the other, consisting of two corps, moved from Beauforts, S. C., and were both rapidly advancing against Charleston, S. C.

The latest intelligence received from the army represents it to be at a distance less than 40 miles from the city.

The enemy abstain from offering resistance at every point, and were gradually being driven from every available position for defence.

Although a barren waste follows the retreating steps of the enemy, forage and subsistence were found in large quantities.

The army commanded by Major General Foster was co-operating with the main army under Sherman, and the movements of our troops through South Carolina since the capture of Savannah, Georgia, were but a precursor of a far more terrible and disastrous campaign in the heart of the rebel territory, than that of their celebrated march through Georgia.

The lines of General Sherman's army were being gradually contracted, and probably no desperate resistance or battle would be offered until our forces reached to within a few miles of Charleston, where the main body of the rebel forces would be concentrated to make one terrible effort to save the State from the inroads of a victorious army.

Savannah.

Attempts to Burn the City—Disastrous Conflagration.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The steamship Suwa Nada, from Savannah and Hilton Head on the 29th ult., arrived at this port to-night.—Among her passengers are Maj. Gen. Leggett and Brig. Gen. McCallum.

On the evening of the 27th a disastrous conflagration occurred at Savannah, destroying considerable property, but there was no loss of life.

On the morning of the 28th another fire broke out, destroying two squares in the third district. Buildings were torn down to prevent the spread of the flames, as the wind was blowing strong from the east.

Some fiend had placed a keg of powder at the side of the arsenal, which is located at the corner of York and Walter streets, undoubtedly for the purpose of blowing up the city, as the arsenal contained some thirty tons of powder. The keg, with its top taken off, was secreted behind a tree. This hellish design is attributed to the rebel sympathizers, who are in anything but an amiable mood, in view of their present conditon.

Grant on Sherman.

At the recent meeting, at the Ohio State Capital, to present a testimonial to Sherman, the following noble letter from Lieutenant General Grant was read.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
CITY POINT, VIRGINIA, Dec. 22. 1864.

H. H. Hunter, D. Tallmadge, John T. Brasee—DEAR SIRS: I have just this moment received your printed letter in relation to your proposed movement in acknowledgement of one of Ohio's greatest sons. I wrote only yesterday to my father, who resides in Covington, Kentucky, on the same subject, and asked him to inaugurate a subscription to present Mrs. Sherman with a furnished house in the city of Cincinnati. Gen. Sherman is eminently entitled to this mark of consideration, and I directed my father to head the subscription with five hundred dollars for me, and half that amount from General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of this army, who is equally alive with myself to the services of Gen. Sherman.

Whatever direction this enterprise in favor of Gen. Sherman may take, you may set me down for the amount named. I cannot say a word too highly in praise of General Sherman's services from the beginning of the Rebellion to the present day, and will therefore abstain from flattery of him. Suffice it to say the world's history gives no record of his superiors, and but few equals.

I am truly glad for the movement you have set on foot, and of the opportunity of adding my mite in testimonial of so good and great a man.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPEALS.—The County Commissioners will hold there Appeals for the present year in the several townships and boroughs, to wit:

Hopewell township, Monday 27th of February 1865, at Coffee Run between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Penn township, Tuesday 28th of February 1865 at Markelsburg, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Juniata township, Wednesday 1st of March 1865, at the place of holding election between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Borough of Huntingdon, Thursday 2d of March 1865, at the Commissioners Office.
Union township, Monday 6th of March 1865, at Mapleton between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Shirleysburg Borough, Tuesday 7th of March 1865, at the house of Mrs. Fraker, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Shirley township, Wednesday 8th of March 1865, at the house of Mrs. Fraker, between 9 and 3 o'clock.
Cromwell township, Thursday 9th of March 1865, at Orbisonia between 9 and 3 o'clock.
Tell township, Friday 10th of March 1865, at Bolingers School House, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Dublin township, 11th of March 1865, at Shade Gap between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Springfield township, Monday 13th of March 1865, at Meadow Gap between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Clay township, Tuesday 14th of March 1865, at Scottsville between 10 and 2 o'clock.
Cass township, and Cassville borough, Wednesday 15th of March 1865, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Tod township, Thursday 16th of March 1866, at the Green School House, between 10 and 2 o'clock
Warriorsmark township, Tuesday 21st of March 1865, at Warriorsmark between 9 and 3 o'clock.
Franklin township, Wednesday 22d of March 1865 at Franklinville, between 9 and 3 o'clock.
Morris township, Thursday 23d of March 1865, at Waterstreet, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Porter township, and Alexandria borough, Friday 24th of March 1865 at Alexandria, between 9 and 3 o'clock
Walker township, Saturday 25th of March 1865, at McConnelstown between 10 and 2 o'clock.
West township, Monday 27th of March 1865, at Petersburg between 9 and 3 o'clock.
Barree township, Tuesday 28th of March 1865, at Saulsburg between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Jackson township, Wednesday 29th of March 1865 at McAlevys Fort, between 9 and 3 o'clock.
Oneida township, Thursday 30th of March 1865, at the house of Jacob Miller, between 12 and 3 o'clock.
Henderson township, Friday 31st of March 1865, at the Union School House, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Brady township, Saturday 1st of April 1865, at Mill Creek, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
Carbon township and Coalmont borough, Monday 3d of April 1865, at Coalmont, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

The Assessor of each township, will be in attendance at the respective places, but the Assistant Assessors need not be in attendance.

M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
Feb. 7, 1865–3t. Commissioners.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

PENNSYLVANIA DEP'T. OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
Harrisburg, Jan. 31, 1865.

GENTS:—Application having been made by the boards of directors of a majority of the school districts in said county stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to Meet in convention at the Court House in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1865, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the 8th section of the supplement to the School Law approved the 8th day of May, 1855.

CHARLES P. COBURN,
feb7td Supt. Common Schools.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis, Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street, Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb8–3m

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls, No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired.

FLAX. FLAX,

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing, too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 8, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

The Quota of Huntingdon County.

Number of men to be furnished by the deficient sub-districts, in the late call for 300,000 men.

Jackson, tp.	31	Juniata, tp.	8
Barree, tp.	29	Carbon, tp.	35
Porter and Alexandria,	36	Cass, tp.	12
		Union, tp.	20
Franklin, tp.	32	Tod, tp.	13
Warriorsmark,	26	Clay, tp.	6
Birmingham,	4	Springfield, tp.	7
Morris, tp.	12	Cromwell, tp.	9
Brady, tp.	13	Seirleysburg, bor.	3
Henderson, tp.	6	Shirley, tp.	21
Oneida, tp.	6	Dublin, tp.	7
Huntingdon, bor.	9	Tell, tp.	13
Walker, tp.	17	West and Petersburg,	36
Hopewell, tp.	24		
Penn, tp.	24		

Total number 459.

Local Scratchings.

14th of February—Saint Valentine's day.

15th of February—Father Abraham's day.

Saw his shadow—The ground-hog, on Thursday last. Consequence thereof (so it is said,) six weeks cold weather.

—The East Baltimore M. E. Annual Conference will be held this year at Danville, Pa., commencing the first week in March.

—There was a little commotion created here last week by the information that there were indications of oil on the banks of Stone Creek. Divulge the hidden wealth.

—Thomas Schell, recently assistant Freight Agent at Lewistown station, has been appointed Agent for the station at Mill Creek.

—The Crawford County Bank, robbed some weeks since, has recovered all it lost. The book-keeper of the Bank was the robber and having been arrested, confessed to the act.

—Troops have been passing through from the Western Departments, en route for Sherman's and Grant's armies. The indications are that there will be an early and effective Spring campaign, provided peace does not interfere.

—Deserters from the army are frequently nabbed by the Provost Guard and sent on their way to their respective regiments. They come principally from the lower portion of the county.

—The Clerk of the weather for this Judicial District, reports the weather as belligerent and defiant, fettering the streams with cruel bonds, and extorting confessions by means of icy thumb screws.

—The company of Capt. Johnston, we are pleased to state, has been rapidly filling up. There is still room for more, and we trust the opportunity, [for it is the last before the draft,] will not be let go unimproved. The members of the company will shortly start for Harrisburg, we are informed to-morrow.

—Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, of McConnellstown, this county, was on Sunday last installed as pastor of the German Reformed congregation of Harrisburg. The exercises were very impressive, and attracted a very large number of spectators.

Patriotic.—We are pleased to note the patriotism of some of the youths of the ancient borough in promptly responding to the country's appeal.—The boys think that the war will not end until they are permitted to take the musket and thus put to shame those of stouter build but less patriotic hearts. The youthful patriot makes the manly soldier.

—A skating club has been organized at Hollidaysburg. A tax of one dollar is levied upon each member for the purpose of defraying expenses, such as keeping the ice clean, flooding it at night, providing lights, and other matters. Such a step should be taken by our skaters, so that the highest sport of the season should always be in season, and afford the requisite facilities for our ladies to improve in the advantages concomitant to the pastime.

Huntingdon Ahead.

Though Huntingdon is far behind its neighbors in a few important cases, yet we are pleased to note wherein it surpasses them. In reading our exchanges that interest themselves in relation to the draft, and how to avoid it, we discover that very little interest but great dread is manifested by the people that they represent. The inducements offered in this place to those who desire to volunteer not only surpass those offered by our neighbors, but they are on a par with those proffered in the cities. This is a fact that our people should bear in mind, and should be a preventive to those who desire to enlist in the city, and receive its bounty. Another great inducement is that the families of our soldiers are cared for during their absence, while the city authorities have not the time, convenience or inclination to attend to this important consideration.

The bounty offered is $400, and a favorable opportunity is presented of receiving this bounty, by enlisting in the company of Captain William F. Johnston, of this place. There is no time for delay, as the day upon which the draft is most assuredly to come off, is on the 15th of this month.

The Last Chance.

While the day for draft comes on apace, we are surprised that so few of the young men of the county, and especially those liable to draft, avail themselves of the opportunities offered to enlist, and thereby effectually save themselves from the fear of being drafter, and of the still worse position after being drafted. It is needless to cite the difference between a volunteer's and a conscript's position, at least with respect to the pecuniary consideration. The fact that a drafted man receives neither Government or local bounty is well known to every one. We cannot see, therefore, why a man refuses all bounty, and remains in dread of the draft, while he could receive the money and "save his bacon" (so far as dread is concerned,) by volunteering. We appeal to the common sense of every individual, and entreat each one to consider wherein he loses and wherein he gains. Captain Johnston will continue to receive recruits but for a few days longer, and we advise all who intend to volunteer to call on him at the Court House, without delay.

A New Organization.

The Temperance meeting held in this place, on Thursday evening last, lectured by Revs. McMurray and McClain, and Charles Stratford, Esq., was productive of some good. After the meeting adjourned, several names were received as members of the Good Templars, to be forthwith organized. On Saturday evening last a deputation arrived from Lewistown under Mr. Stratford, and the necessary arrangements were completed for the organization of the new society of "Good Templars." There are about twenty members in the association, comprising ladies and gentlemen, and there are fair prospects for a vast increase in numbers.

We learn that an organization of the same nature has been started at McAlavy's Fort, in this county. About twenty members have been initiated, and the society is under full headway.

An Agreeable Surprise.

Some months ago we announced, upon what we considered the best authority that Sergt. Alfred W. Kenyan, of Barree, Co. C, 13th P. V. Cavalry, in front of Petersburg, had been killed by the rebels. We never heard anything to the contrary until last Tuesday morning, when Alf. entered our office, looking the very picture of a live soldier. Of course we were rejoiced to see him, and to learn from "documents" in his possession that he was not only alive but had been commissioned by Gov. Curtin as 1st Lieut. of his company. There is no better soldier in the field than Lieut. Kenyan.

"Where Shall I Go?"

As the first of April draws near, the question forces itself upon the many non property holders: "Where shall I go?" In vain they traverse the streets in search of "To lets"—they are no where to be found, and in many instances the tenements they now occupy have increased in rent to such an extent that they cannot afford to remain in them. Then the question of where shall they go, becomes to them one of serious import. All over the country the same state of things seems to exist. The Erie *Dispatch* says: "As flitting time," the first of April approaches, the question, "where shall we live," is becoming a serious one to those of our citizens who are obliged to rent, and many will have to leave town, being unable to procure house room for love or money. Lucky is the man who has a house of his own."

Evading the Draft.

As a draft ere long will take place [if the quota is not filled] it will be well for all of those ambitious young men, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, who are living upon the substance of things hoped for—whose assets consist of relatives, credit or generosity—to note the substance of a bill now before the Legislature, which provides that "all persons who may leave their homes or enrollment districts for the purpose of avoiding military service, or who may conceal themselves or refuse to report after having been notified of their being drafted, shall be deprived of their citizenship within the Commonwealth, and shall be incapable of inheriting any estates under the intestate laws of the Commonwealth, or by contract acquiring, possessing or disposing of any real or personal estate within the same."

A Man Seriously Injured.

A man, whose name was ascertained to be Wm. F. Fauster, a stranger to this community, was struck by the engine of the mail train westward on Saturday evening last, while walking or standing on the track near Fisher's warehouse in the centre of railroad street. Shortly after the train had passed he was found in a bleeding condition, and upon examination it was discovered that there was a fearful contusion upon his head. He was immediately taken to the hotel of Mr. Jacobs, where surgeons were summoned to dress his wound. They did so, and the man lingered in his agony until Monday morning, at eleven o'clock. He was properly buried in the Cemetery. It is unknown from whence he came but his name may be the clue by which his acquaintances will reveal his home.

Penna. Common Schools.

We learn from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of this State for the past year that the whole number of schools in the State, not including the city and county of Philadelphia is 12,556, an increase on the preceding year of 405. The whole attendance of pupils is 637,785, an increase of 3,286. Average attendance, 399,522, an increase of 1,800. Per centum average, .626; the preceding year .635. Average length of school term, 5 months, 17 days. Average cost of each pupil per month, 58 cents, an increase of 8 cents. Whole number male teachers in 1864, 6,903; in 1863, 7,270. Whole number female teachers, 7,765; in 1863, 7,172. Average salary male teachers per month, $25.42; female teachers, $20.16. Total cost of tuition $1,692,664, an increase of $194,624.—Total cost of system, being whole amt. of tax levied and State appropriation, including $53,335 to Philadelphia schools, $2,381,173; an increase of $97,073. The total number of schools, including Philadelphia, is 12,932; and pupils, 709,930. The total cost of the system, including taxes levied, amnt. paid by Philadelphia, and State appropriation, was $3,218,355. By examination of the foregoing statistics, it will be seen that the State has nobly sustained her beneficent educational system, even amidst the horrors and uncertainties of a desolating civil war.

School Report.

We have received the annual Pennsylvania School Report for the past year, and will publish the report of this county by Mr. McDivitt in full, in next issue. There are many interesting statistics connected with his report that we deem worthy of publication. There are in the county, 182 school houses and 191 schools. The number of male scholars is 4,551, female, 4,202; male teachers, 123, female, 68. Total amount of tax levied for school purposes was $23,692 88; levied for building purposes in four townships, $11,941 41; State appropriated, $2,640 30; received from Collectors of School Tax, unseated lands and other sources, $25,545 98. Expended for instruction, $20,773 98.

The Broad Top Coal Region.

The *U. S. Rail. and Mining Journal* says: The Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal Region, notwithstanding the hindrances consequent from the inability of the Pennsylvania Railroad to furnish power, in time and measure equal to the wants of the Broad Top trade—the trunk road being wholly inadequate to the movement of the traffic offered at its many sources of business supply—in the year 1864 increased its products over the preceding year, 80,966½ tons.

The Broad Top coal region was opened to the market in 1856, and, consequently, 1864 was its ninth year of trade; from 42,000 tons of coal in 1826, it increased its product in 1864 to 386,645.

The Cumberland, Maryland, coal region was opened to market in 1842, and in its eleventh year, to wit, 1852, its tonnage was 334,178, being 52,467 tons less than the Broad Top in its ninth year.

This comparison is made, not in disparagement of the Cumberland region, which in 1860, the year before the war, forwarded to market 788,909 tons of coal; but simply to show that the growth of the trade of the Broad Top region has been more rapid than was the trade of its neighbor in Maryland.

The quantity of coal forwarded from the Broad Top region, in all the nine years of its development is herein given:

1864,	386,645 tons	1859,	130,595 tons
1863,	305,687 "	1858,	105,478 "
1862,	234,135 "	1857,	78,812 "
1861,	272,625 "	1856,	42,000 "
1860,	187,853 "		

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Coffee Run, month ending January 1st, 1865:

Anderson Wm	1	Hall C. Mrs	1
" Wm. S	1	Lynn John	1
Baker M Jennie	1	Lowry Wm	1
" Scott A	1	Mentch Isaac	1
" John	1	Fisher D H	1
Brindle J	1	Fulton J	1
Brumbaugh A	2	Fouse D	1
" Peter	1	Thatcher James	1
Corbin Abraham	1	Snare James	1
Donalson L Miss	2	Sedge S Mrs	1
Duncan Robert	1	Shultz Wm	1
Hess Abraham	1	Stover A Miss	1
Hicks Abrahan	1	Russell George	1
Hamilton S G	1		

Coffee Run, January 31st, 1865.

S. Cohn, P. M.

Fire in Hollidaysburg.

The Exchange Hotel in Hollidaysburg took fire on Thursday morning last, and was burned to the ground.—It was one of the principal hotels in that place, the American being the other. Mr. Wingate had been the proprietor for a long time, and the hotel had an excellent reputation. The loss is estimated between $12,000 and $15,000. The fire, it is supposed, originated through carelessness.

Mr. Aultz, late of Mount Union, this county, was the proprietor of the hotel for a month preceding the fire. Several of our citizens were in the building at the time the fire broke out.

Lost.

Between Spruce Creek and Huntingdon Furnace, on Saturday, 28th ult., a muff of medium size. The finder will please leave it at R. A. Dorsey's or Hays Hamilton's. 2t.

Gold $213 in Philadelphia on Saturday—a slight advance.

Local Correspondence.

THE BOUNTY TO VETERANS.

HUNTINGDON, Feb. 6th, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE:—Having received several letters, recently, from veteran soldiers who enlisted about one year ago, to the credit of this borough, concerning a local bounty, I take this method of answering, knowing that your paper reaches most of them:

In February, 1864, we raised by voluntary subscription, about $3,000 and passed a resolution at a town meeting that we would pay $100 to all who enlisted to the credit of this borough, until our quota should be full, whether veterans or recruits, and at the same time appointed a committee to recruit. We went vigorously to work, and in about one week put in near 30 new recruits, thus filling our quota. A number of veterans enlisted and credited themselves to our borough before this took place and some hearing that we were paying $100 enlisted afterwards, but the only veteran who got his certificate here before the quota was filled and the money exhausted, was Sergt. [now Lieut.] John Hight, of the 49th Regiment, P. V. After this we received $230 from the Government for recruiting and this we concluded to distribute to the veterans at $20 each as far as it would go and it has been so paid out.

It is true that this borough has had the benefit of the credits thus given and on the score of merit these re-enlisted veterans should have had a higher bounty than new recruits, but they will readily understand that the money was raised to *avoid the draft*, and when that was accomplished it would have been almost impossible to raise the money by subscription to pay for additional enlistments. Several veterans no doubt gave their credit here, because they heard we were paying a bounty of $100, but the failure to get that bounty was owing to the facts I have stated, and not from any inclination to wrong them, and I still hope that when we are a little relieved from the pressure of new levies and heavy bounties we will lay a tax and pay our veterans to the last cent.* I am sure there is no class of citizens that deserve better of their country than those who have stood up for us through all those long years of strife, and when this war is successfully ended, as I trust it soon will be, they will have a record of which they may well be proud.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,

Chairman of Bounty Committee.

*If we should do this, it will be doing more I believe than any town in the Union has done, for all the millions that have been raised to pay bounties were raised to meet an impending draft or invasion, and not to repay a past debt of gratitude.

Mutilated Currency.

Some apprehension may have been created with reference to the redemption of mutilated postal currency, or notes so much torn and defaced as to render it next to impossible to decide whether they are genuine or counterfeit. An article has been extensively copied into the papers, stating that postmasters were bound to redeem mutilated currency, provided no doubt of its genuineness existed, and provided that not more than one-tenth of the mutilated note was missing. Such notes of currency undoubtedly genuine, and not more than one-tenth of currency notes, or one twentieth of Treasury notes—are a legal tender; postmasters, like all other people, are bound to receive them; and only because such notes are United States money, undoubtedly genuine.—Postmasters have no means of using defaced or mutilated notes which is not common to all, and all counterfeit currency or Treasury notes taken by any Government official is the loss of such official. The Government makes no allowance for such loss. Hence the unfairness of expecting an officer of the Government to become the receiving agent of dirty, defaced or mutilated fractional currency, the genuineness of which cannot be detected by the most expert.

The Government has provided for the redemption of all mutilated governmental currency; the rule is that all such shall be returned to the Treasury Department through a government depository—such as the Custom House, or a National Bank—in sums not less than five dollars. If the currency or note is genuine, the Treasury Department will send new notes for the amount returned. If more than one-tenth of currency, or one-twentieth of Treasury notes be missing, the Department will deduct from the face value of such note, the proportional value of what is missing.

It is, therefore, the duty of the holder of mutilated notes to bear his own risk and loss, and it is not the duty of any innocent party to bear the risks of others. All mutilated notes should be deposited with a government depository for redemption, and thus retired from circulation. Those who are careless enough to take such notes, have no cause of complaint if others, who are more careful, shall decline to receive such currency. The holder, with a few days' delay, can have the money redeemed by the Treasury, as above stated.

☞ William Brown died at his residence in Cromwell township, on Thursday last, aged nearly 85 years. On the 30th of May, 1840, Mr. Brown's family—a wife and five children—were murdered, and himself wounded, by his son-in-law, Robert McConaghy. He married again, and reared a large family, continuing until his death to live in the same house in which the murder took place. He was a hardy, illiterate pioneer, and served his country during the War of '12.

In Search of her Parents.

A few days since a letter was received in this City, by the Postmaster, from Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, enclosing the photograph of a young, sturdy, good looking country lass. In connection with that lass is a tale that is true, but strange. Years ago, a boatman on the Pennsylvania Canal lived at Newton Hamilton with his wife. He visited this city frequently on business tours, and by economy and hard work became the possessor of a little lot of ground, a house, and a large canal boat, which constantly plied between this city and his home on the Juniata. About twenty years ago, he went home from Philadelphia, sold his lot and went to Illinois. He settled about ten miles from the Mississppi river, and soon became a provident and wealthy farmer. With him was a young girl about twenty years old, whom he raised and educated. This girl is the original of the photograph referred to, and she is not the daughter of the couple with whom she resides. From conversation which she had overheard between her reputed parents, she had found out that they were not her father and mother, and that she is not related to them, or if so, not in the near kinship which they claim. She has often desired to return to Philadelphia, in the hope of ascertaining her parents, but her pretended father has opposed her plans with bitter vehemence. She must have been stolen when a child of two years, and is now a good-looking, healthy woman of twenty-two unmarried and inteligent, a fit subject for a romance. Her hair is curly, and her eyes of a deep nut brown. Her parents may be living, and the memory of the happy days of the daughter's infancy may be recalled by this paragraph. We hope it will be circulated and commented on by our readers, that if the true parents of the girl are living, it may restore their daughter to them. The photograph is now on exhibition in a store window in Chestnut street.—*Philadelphia Age.*

☞ "Ye ancient boraugh," by her untiring energy, and unprecedented liberality, has cleared herself from the draft. Three times three for her.

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Trees in to-day's column. A splendid and varied assortment of Trees, Vines, and Plants are offered to the people, at the lowest prices.

Greely's Tribune Almanac for 1865.

Just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store—price 20 cents. See advertisement of Contents.

Bird seed, Mixed.

A good supply now on hand and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

Oysters.

Fresh Oysters by the can can be had at all times, at the residence of Saml. H Shoemaker, in the rear of the Court House. tf.

Give Her a Call.

Mrs. R. J. Sager has taken the Photograph rooms lately occupied by Mr. Birnbaum, and is prepared to give strict attention to the business. Persons wishing photographs should give her a call and examine specimens of her work. tf.

New Musical Instruments.

A new stock of musical instruments have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Violins from $3 to $50.—Guitars from $12 to $35; Banjos $8 and $9 50; Accordeons $6 to $15; Fifes, Bows, Strings, Rosin, Tail Boards, Bridges, Mouth Organs, and Jews Harps. tf.

THE LUNGS.—The cold and changeable weather tells terribly on those who have weak and diseased lungs. Many are suffering at this time with affections of the throat and lungs. Bronchitis is becoming a very common affliction. Those who are predisposed to Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., should avoid the night air. There are many preparations recommended for these diseases, but there is not a doubt but that Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is the best remedy. We have known it to effect cures in the worst cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and primary cases of Consumption.

DIED,

Near Eagle Foundry, Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon county, on January 28th, 1865, HENRY MILLER, aged 83 years and 5 days.

The deceased was born in Washington county, Md., where he resided until married, when he and his wife removed to Broad Top, where he resided until the making of the Broad Top Railroad. They being old and not wishing to be annoyed with the cares of the world, removed to Trough Creek, and in the fall his wife, CATHARINE MILLER, departed this life. Both were known and respected by a large community, and we are pleased to know they lived to love and serve their God, and now they sleep side by side in the grave yard, near the old church in Trough Creek Valley. A large connection is left to mourn their death, but the loss to the community is a gain to the deceased, for we are well convinced that their spirits have joined the Heavenly choir and are now praising God in a better world.

R.

At the residence of her nephew, THOMAS N. BARTON, near Shirleysburg, Mrs. SABRA BOWER, aged 83 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 7.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$9,60@10,50
Common and Superfine	$9,75@13,00
Rye Flour	$8,75
Corn Meal	℔ bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,85@2,80
Fair and Prime Red	$2,70@2,55
Rye	$2,25
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,65
Oats	92
Barley	℔ bu $2,00
Cloverseed, ℔64 lbs	$16,50
Timothy	$6,25
Flaxseed	$3,50
Wool	100@112
Hides	18

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ℔bbl	$12,00
Extra do ℔cwt	6,00
White Wheat	2,45
Red Wheat	2,35
Rye	1,25
Corn	1,85
Oats	80
Cloverseed	12,00
Flaxseed	2,75
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	14

AVOID THE DRAFT

The Highest Bounty will be Paid!

CAPTAIN WM. F. JOHNSTON has received authority from the Governor and Adjutant General of the State, to recruit a company under the call for 300,000 men. He has the only authority that will be given in the county to raise a company. All those who are liable to draft will find it their advantage to enlist under him. The highest bounty will be paid to each recruit as soon as mustered in. Enlist and don't wait to be drafted. By enlisting you go with friends and acquaintances—if you are drafted you get no bounty and are sent among strangers. Which do you prefer? The company will have the choice of the Regiment they desire to join. A Recruiting Office has been opened in the Court House. As the time is very short, the 7th of February being the last day on which a recruit can be mustered in, there is no time to delay.

Huntingdon, January 30, 1865.

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS CHEAP, IS AT D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865-3m.*

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Wm. C. Esterline, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of W. C. Esterline, late of Porter township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1865-6t* Antis tp., Blair co., Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Samuel Booher, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated.

ALVAH CHILCOTE, Esq., Executor.

Jan 1st, 1865.-6t*

JUST RECEIVED.—

A fresh supply of all kinds of GROCERIES, at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers are now selling out their Winter Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, at Reduced Prices.

Ja25tost LLOYD & HENRY.

ALARMING—

The very low prices that GOODS OF ALL KINDS can be bought for at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Now is the time to get BARGAINS before we go East to buy our Spring stock. LLOYD & HENRY.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S,

If you want to see a rush for Goods.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE, RACHEL MAGUIRE.

april19,1864-tf.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.

Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory, HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarters in France, the best qualities of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD AUKER BRAND BOLTING CLOTH. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired.

WM. H. KEPNER,

Nov23-3m No. 10, West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE—

[Estate of Josiah Benn, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Josiah Benn, late of Franklin twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make immediate payment.

ANGELINE PHEASANT, MARY BATEMAN, Executrixs.

ja25,1865-6t*

NOTICE.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP M. R. R. CO.

Philadelphia, January 16th, 1865.

The Annual meeting of the Stock holders of this Company will be held at their office No. 258 South 3d street, Philadelphia on Tuesday the 17th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

Huntingdon-3t

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

SKATES.—A splendid lot of the latest New York styles for Ladies and Gentlemen of all sizes, just received and for sale by

Dec. 13, 1864. JAMES A. BROWN.

$1! $650,000 $1!

WORTH OF

WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, &c.

G. S. HASKINS & CO.,

36 Beekman Street New York,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS OF VALUABLE JEWELRY.

Having been for a long time engaged in the Packet business, and established our reputation for promptness and reliability, and possessing great facilities for selling Jewelry in this way, we are confident that we can give satisfaction to all who feel disposed to patronize us.

$650,000 worth of WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, CHAINS, &c., to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

JUST LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING LIST OF

Articles to be Sold for One Dollar Each!

175 Watches (handsomely engraved, and warranted perfect time keepers), varying in price from $25 00 to $150 00 each

225 Ladies' Watches, solid Gold Hunting cases 65 00 "

250 Gentlemen's Silver Watches 15 00 to 25 00 "

6,000 Latest style vest & neck Chains 4 50 to 30 00 "

5,000 Gent's California Diamond Pins 2 50 to 25 00 "

4,000 California Diamond Ear-drops 2 00 to 15 00 "

3,000 Miniature and Enamelled Revolving Pins 5 00 to 25 00 "

2,000 California Diamond and Enamelled Gent's Scarf Pins, new styles 5 00 to 15 00 "

2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins 3 00 to 10 00 "

2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved and plain 3 00 to 20 00 "

3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches 3 00 to 70 00 "

2,000 Cameo Brooches, rich patterns, very tasty 3 00 to 60 00 "

4,000 Florentine and Lava Pins, the real article 4 00 to 10 00 "

3,000 Lava and Florentine Ear-Drops 3 00 to 10 00 "

3,000 Coral Ear-Drops 4 00 to 6 00 "

2,000 Ladies' Chatelaine Chains, Jet and Gold 15 00 to 20 00 "

6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assortm't 3 00 to 15 00 "

4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, entirely new styles 2 00 to 6 00 "

3,000 Studs and Sleeve Buttons, in sets, very rich 3 00 to 15 00 "

5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain, enamelled and engraved 2 00 to 8 00 "

10,000 plain and handsomely engraved Rings 2 50 to 10 00 "

8,000 Spring Lockets, double case, richly engraved 2 00 to 15 00 "

15,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, new and latest styles 6 00 to 12 00 "

2,000 Gold Pens, and handsome Silver Cases 5 00 to 10 00 "

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for One Dollar Each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

Five Certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty-five for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cents.

G. S. HASKINS & CO.,

Box 4270. 36 Beekman street, New York.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1865-tf.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART & NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

B. M. GREENE, Huntingdon.

Feb. 1, '65-tf.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Jan. 3, 1865.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Nov. 23, '64.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1862-tf.

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT, J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. mar'64

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

ALL KINDS of Groceries—such as Syrup Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, &c. at low prices at

Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

NOW
BARGAINS
FOR

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

COUGH NO MORE
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS
COUGH BALSAM

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds. Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhea

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulents and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S
PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. W. HILDEBRAND,

WITH

WILSON, ANDERSON & CERNEA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS I

DRY GOODS,

No. 415 Market Street, Philada.,

Between 4th and 5th, North Side.

Nov 23, 1864-2m*

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

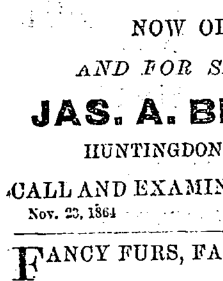
JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th.,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!

Sept. 7, '64, 5m.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 13, 1864-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. P. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

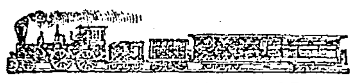
—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., *and returns from* PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c.

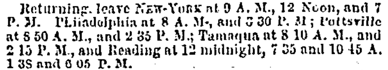
On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates *to and from all points.*

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 28 1864.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING O F TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					*EASTWARD*		
MAIL.	PG. & ERIE MAIL.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	PG. & ERIE MAIL.	FAST MAIL.	HARR'G. ACCOMMODATION
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M	P. M
5 17	4 50	11 58	......	N. Hamilton,	9 51	......	2 49
5 25	4 58	12 08	......	Mt. Union,...	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	......	12 20	......	Mapleton,.....	......	......	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29	......	Mill Creek,....	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	......	Petersburg,...	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	......	1 20	......	Barree,.........	......	......	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	......	SpruceCreek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	......	1 54	......	Birmingham,	......	......	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 02	......	Tyrone,........	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	......	Tipton,........	8 06	......	12 58
7 14	......	2 28	......	Fostoria,......	......	......	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	......	Bell's Mills,..	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,......	7 40	8 10	12 :0
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 47 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

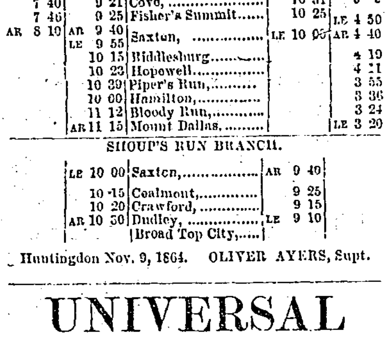
SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			NORTHWARD TRAINS.	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P. M.	Eve n' P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,........	AR 12 47	AR 6 20
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,......	12 12	6 00
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,......	11 58	5 52
6 43	8 44	Marklesburg,.......	11 30	5 40
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,...........	LE 11 06 AR 11 01	5 27 5 20
7 19	9 05	Rough & Ready,......	10 49	5 08
7 40	9 21	Cove,...........	10 31	5 [illegible]
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit.........	10 25	LE 4 50
AR 8 10	AR 9 40 LE 9 55	Saxton, ...	LE 10 05	AR 4 40
	10 15	Riddlesburg,.........		4 19
	10 23	Hopewell,...........		4 :1
	10 39	Piper's Run,.........		3 55
	10 00	Hamilton,..........		3 36
	11 12	Bloody Run,.........		3 24
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,.........		LE 3 20
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
	LE 10 00	Saxton,.............	AR 9 40	
	10 15	Coalmont,...........	9 25	
	10 20	Crawford,...........	9 15	
	AR 10 30	Dudley,.............	LE 9 10	
		Broad Top City,.....		

Huntingdon Nov. 9, 1864. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

—o—

WARRANTED! WITH COG WHEELS!!



No. 1. *Large Family Wringer,* $14,00
No. 1½ *Medium* " " 12,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 10,00
No. 2½ " " " 9,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 8,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel,* " 20,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. } 20,00
No. 22. *Large* " 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

Christmas and Bridal Presents.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY, is the best medicine ever offered to the public, For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I am yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.

ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success. Yours affectionately,

JAMES M'ALISTER.

My residence is No. 128 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON Co., April 12, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for a-half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them. Yours with respect,

JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the court with me, said, "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.

Yours truly,
LEWIS HILKE,
Ryans' Court.

PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1864.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.

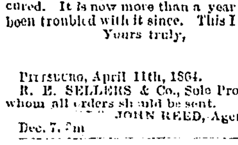
JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dec. 7. 2m

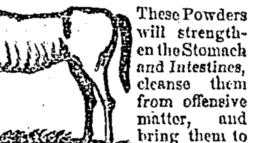
FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



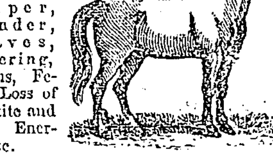
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, viger and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " " "
Goodrich's " " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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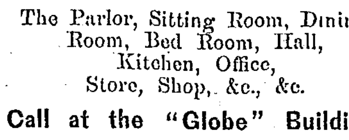

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 13, 1864.

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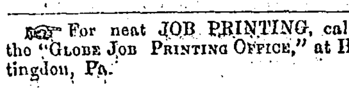

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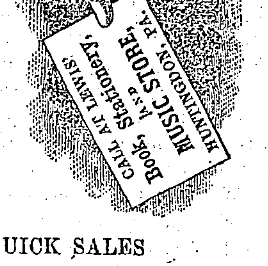
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